Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

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GROUND UNITS BAG 5 RAIDERS IN HANSA ZONE

Enemy Headquarters Admits Japanese Attack on Bougainville U.S. Positions

PERSONNEL LOSSES BIG

Some 1,000 Foe Airmen Killed In New Britain Skies Between January 1 and 27

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 29.—Ground Units of the Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces shot down five enemy B-24's (whereof three probables), out of a formation of about 40 foe raiders, consisting of B-24's and P-13's, in the morning of January 25 when they attempted to attack our positions in the Hansa sector in New Guinea Island.

The rest of the enemy planes were all repulsed. The loss on the Japanese side was 10 slightly wounded.

Bougainville Foe Bombed

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Japanese Air Units at dawn yesterday raided American ground positions on the west coast of Bougainville Island, headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific officially admitted today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Enemy Lose 1,000 Airmen

The enemy lost some 1,000 airmen in less than a month over the skies of Rabaul, New Britain Island. In view of the fact that flying personnel cannot be replaced as easily as aircraft, the achievements of the Sea Eagles deserve high praise indeed.

Japanese Sea Eagles, between January 1 and 27 this year intercepted 2,278 enemy planes which attempted to raid Rabaul and brought down 645 thus making secure the defense of the base.

The enemy airmen killed in action include 451 fighter pilots, 180 crew members of ship-based bombers, 168 members of medium bombers and 142 fighter-bomber pilots.

The enemy fighter planes downed by Japanese Air Units include Lockheed P-38's, Bell P-39's, Curtiss P-40's, Vought-Sikorski F-4U's, Grumman F-4F's and F-6F's. The 90 ship-based bombers shot down include Grumman T-BF torpedo planes, Douglas S-BD dive-bombers, SB-24's and SB 2C's. On the supposition that each plane contained a crew of two, the total number of airmen killed would reach 180.

The 28 medium bombers include North American B25's, Consolidated B-24's, and Martin B-26's each with a crew of six, making a total of 168 airmen. Further, supposing 71 fighter-bombers carried a crew of two each, it would mean the loss of 142 crew members. Adding five airmen killed aboard five small planes, the total number of enemy airmen who shared the fate of their planes would reach 966.

'SOUTHERN STAR SAKE' TO MAKE DEBUT SOON

Is Produced From Nippa Coconuts; Has Alcoholic Content of 35 Per Cent

Domei

KUCHING, January 29.—It was learned today that sake produced from nippa coconuts, which are plentiful in northern Borneo, is scheduled to make its debut next month. With an alcoholic content of 35 per cent, the new drink will be known as "Southern Star Sake."

For the time being, only civilians employed by the fighting services will be given the opportunity to satisfy their thirst with the new beverage but it is understood that when the production increases the general public will also be given the chance to partake of it.

The new sake is the successful result of experiments conducted by experts with various tropical fruits, including bananas, papayas and nippa coconuts.

By-Election Slated

A by-election to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Viscount Morio Matsudaira, member of the House of Peers, will be held on March 24, it was announced Saturday.

Japanese Undersea Craft Cuts Foe's Sea Lanes in Indian Ocean

Braving Storms and Privations, Plucky Crew of Nippon Submarine Penetrates Deep Into Arabian Sea and Sinks 25,000-Ton Tanker

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
Of the Navy Press Corps

Japanese undersea craft scoring magnificent victories in the Indian Ocean by sinking enemy vessels, are effectively destroying their lines of communication. Aboard an undersea craft which penetrated deep into the Arabian Sea, I shared the hardships and privations being undergone by the crew of a Japanese submarine.

With the sounding of a trumpet everything was made ready for the trip. We waved our caps to our comrades on the pier. The setting sun threw a line of gold across the sea. Gradually the people on the pier and the buildings disappeared from view. I prayed silently for the success of our expedition. Soon we were plowing through the waves of the Indian Ocean.

The ship headed west straight toward Africa and Arabia where we were detailed to harass the enemy's communication lines. The mighty billows of the Indian Ocean tossed us about like a piece of bark. It was just after breakfast one morning when the report, "Two merchantmen sighted" came in. The Commander immediately hurried on to the bridge. When I climbed up to the deck the submarine was already steaming toward the enemy vessels at top speed. "It's an enemy tanker," declared the Commander leisurely. The navigation officer then made a critical survey of the situation. I was filled with excitement at the thought of the coming encounter.

The enemy tanker, painted light brown, was quite unaware of our presence. We quickly overtook the unsuspecting craft and prepared to submerge. The distance to the enemy tanker was shortened. The navigation officer, with his eyes on the chart, told us the hour at which the attack was to be made. Completely submerged we awaited the moment to release the torpedoes while the Commander kept his eyes glued to the periscope.

"Get ready for torpedo attack, open No. X tube," came the order. The screws of the enemy vessel became audible on the hydrophone. "XX degrees to port," was the next order. The Commander's voice sounded through the ship, "The enemy vessel is approaching at X knots." The air became supercharged with tension.

Owing to the inclement weather the submarine found difficulty in surfacing quickly. "Make it snappy, we must start action immediately," the Commander shouted. The first torpedo left the undersea craft. One, two minutes passed but no sound of an explosion reached our ears. The Commander clenched his fists, his forehead wet with perspiration. Through the periscope the enemy tanker was clearly visible still steaming ahead. "We must try again," declared the Commander. The navigating officer continued to consult the chart.

We Give Chase

We gave chase to the enemy tanker keeping underwater the while. When we eventually rose to the surface the sea was still stormy. Those not on duty prayed silently in their bunks for success. I went up to the bridge when the navigation officer also climbed out of the conning-tower and reported to the Commander the exact position of the enemy vessel. Some time later, the mast of the enemy tanker appeared on the horizon then tinted with the rays of the setting sun.

The Commander seemed happy at the thought of success. A full moon hung low in the sky but visibility was poor on account of the thick

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO PLANS TO OPEN MORE LAND

Farmland Development Body Capitalized at ¥50,000,000 To Be Established

Special

HSINKING, January 29.—It was learned today that the Manchoukuo Government has formally decided to establish a Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation in the middle of February. The organization of the new cooperation, it was revealed, was finally approved at yesterday's meeting of the Privy Council.

It is understood that the new corporation will be capitalized at ¥50,000,000 with the total amount subscribed by the Government of Manchoukuo. It is expected that the Manchuria Land Development Corporation, which at present is the central organ of land development in Manchuria with a capitalization of ¥20,000,000, will be drastically reorganized and eventually be absorbed into the new Manchuria Farmland Development Corporation.

Well informed quarters believe that the Manchoukuo Government's decision to establish the new corporation was taken in view of the large scale farmland development projects which will be launched this year under Japan-Manchoukuo food production increase program. It was learned that the new corporation will be authorized to undertake the management and control of new farmlands and also provide funds, materials and technical assistance to local irrigation projects.

Various plans for the development and improvement of farmland hitherto carried out by the Manchuria Land Development Corporation will also be undertaken by the new corporation. It is understood that the new corporation will be permitted to float loans or borrow up to the limit of five times its capital under a government guarantee for their repayment and service payments.

EGYPTIANS DEMAND LIBERTY GUARANTEE

Request for Independence, Revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty Openly Made

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 27.—Despite the rigid censorship being exercised by the British authorities over the Egyptian press, the latter is growing more and more vehement in its demand that complete independence should be guaranteed to Egypt.

According to information received here from Cairo, ever since the forming of the coalition of anti-Government parties, the demand for revision of the 1916 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is intensifying. The Egyptian Ambassador to London, in a press conference on January 19, said that unless the treaty was revised, relations between Britain and Egypt would become critical before long. This attracted much attention in view of the recent tendencies in Egypt.

The Egyptians who are demanding the treaty revision are not only demanding it of Britain but they are also asking the Soviet Union and the United States to give them guarantees for complete independence. In spite of the strict censorship being exercised by the British authorities, Egyptian newspapers have come to take up the problem quite openly. One of them, in its editorial, said:

"Since the United States and the Soviet Union have signed the instrument guaranteeing the independence of Iran, there is no reason why Egypt should not be entitled to make a similar demand. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has any treaty of occupation with Egypt so that these countries, by making a declaration in regard to Egypt similar to the one made in the case of Iran, would be giving powerful support to the Egyptian cause."

Tokyo Assembly Ends

The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly which was convoked on December 30 last year was closed at 10:30 p.m. Friday following an address by Governor Shigeo Odachi.

DIET SESSIONS KEEP UP WORK ON VITAL BILLS

Both Houses Continue to Study Government Measures; Committees Busy

OKABE, KAYA EXPLAIN

Peace and Order Perfectly Maintained in Areas Under Naval Administration

Both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives on Saturday continued their examination of various legislative bills submitted to them by the Government.

The Upper House sat in a plenary session at 1:30 p.m. and listened to Finance Minister Okinori Kaya who delivered a speech on the Empire's financial policies.

Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe then explained the reasons for presentation of the three bills on educational administration which had been transferred to the Upper Chamber following approval by the Lower House at its plenary session on Friday afternoon.

In accordance with an urgent motion, the bills were referred to a committee of 19.

The tax increase bill, transferred from the Lower Chamber, was subsequently brought into the day's agenda and Finance Minister Kaya explained the reasons for submitting the bill to the House. The bill was also entrusted to a committee. The bill pertaining to wartime special damage insurance was introduced and, after explanation, was referred to the same committee. The session adjourned at 3 p.m.

In the meantime, the Lower House, after giving unanimous approval to the 1944-45 budget estimates at its plenary session on Saturday morning, was divided into six committees in the afternoon to study 11 bills sent to it from the Upper Chamber following its approval.

The bills included those;

1. Providing for the revision of the Workers' Annuity Insurance Law.
2. Providing for the revision of the Naval Criminal Code and the Naval Court Martial Law.
3. Pertaining to extraordinary measures for legal expenses.
4. Pertaining to extraordinary measures for business corporations.
5. Pertaining to revision of penal laws concerning monetary crimes.
6. Providing for the simplification of legal procedures in Chosen.
7. Providing for the revision of the North China Development Company Law and Central China Development Company Law.
8. Providing for the revision of the Agriculture and Forestry Central Bank Law.
9. Providing for abolition and revision of laws pertaining to the silk yarn industry.
10. Providing for the revision of the Coal Distribution Control Law.
11. Providing for the revision of Enterprise Adjustment Fund Law.

Peace and order are being perfectly maintained in the southern areas under Japan's Naval Administration, Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister, assured at a meeting of Government mem-

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON FINANCE FIRMER IN SPITE OF HUGE BUDGET

Margin for More Revenues Left Though Total Estimates Top ¥50-Billion Mark

SOUTH RESOURCES AID WAR

M.P. Sees Clear Evidence of Our Strong Position Notwithstanding Hostilities

Including the Military Expenditure Account, the total budget estimate for the fiscal year 1944 exceeds the ¥50,000,000,000 mark. Despite this phenomenal expansion in the budget, sounder has grown Japan's financial strength. The revenues are such that they not only meet all the demands but leave an ample margin for more, thus attesting to the people's capacity for the burdens of war finance. Bond subscriptions have been going on smoothly, and it is confidently to be expected that the ¥28,000,000,000 bond issue for the forthcoming fiscal year can be easily digested.

Another matter for congratulation is the fact that the steady development of the rich resources in Manchoukuo and China is contributing materially toward the prosecution of the war. The construction in the South has progressed to such an extent as to meet ¥7,000,000,000 of the military expenditures.

All this is an unmistakable evidence that Japan, the very while that she has been fighting the titanic war, has increasingly solidified her financial foundation, while the development of Greater East Asia has come to afford a substantial strength for the prosecution of the war.

Such were the highlights of the speech delivered by Representative Kenzo Matsumura, Toyoma Prefecture, in support of the budget bills at Saturday's plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Record of Speech

A stenographic record of Mr. Matsumura's speech follows:

"The budget proper and the supplementary budget for the fiscal year 1944 reach upwards of ¥20,100,000,000, showing an increase of some ¥5,800,000,000 over the previous year. Including the military expenditures, the total budget exceeds the ¥50,000,000,000 mark. Despite such an astounding expansion in the budget, more solid has grown Japan's financial foundation, enabling the operation of war finance with an ample margin of resources. Here in lies one of Japan's formidable potentialities for the consummation of the war.

"The revenues, including the tax increase, the bill for which was passed by the House yesterday, exceed ¥14,000,000,000, which not only meet all the fiscal demands but leave a margin for more. Wonderful, indeed, is the people's capacity for the burdens of war finance.

"Bond subscriptions have been going on smoothly, which further strengthens our confident expectation that the ¥28,000,000,000 bond issue for the forthcoming fiscal year can be easily digested.

"Another matter for congratulation is the fact that the steady exploitation of the abundant resources in Manchoukuo and China is contributing in large measure toward the prosecution of the war. In the

(Continued on Page 2)

Buddhist Priests to Take Part in Drive To Up Production, Give Moral Training

From among the 170,000 Buddhist priests in Japan Proper all those between the ages of 16 to 45 will soon take active roles in wartime production in conformity with a decision reached between the Japan Buddhist Association and the Board of Labor Service of the Welfare Ministry.

Firmly resolved to crush the United States and Britain in the war of production as well as in armed clashes, the Japan Buddhist Association has enacted the "Principles for Wartime Labor Mobilization of the Buddhist Priests." This ruling will apply to all of the younger Buddhist priests in 28 different sects.

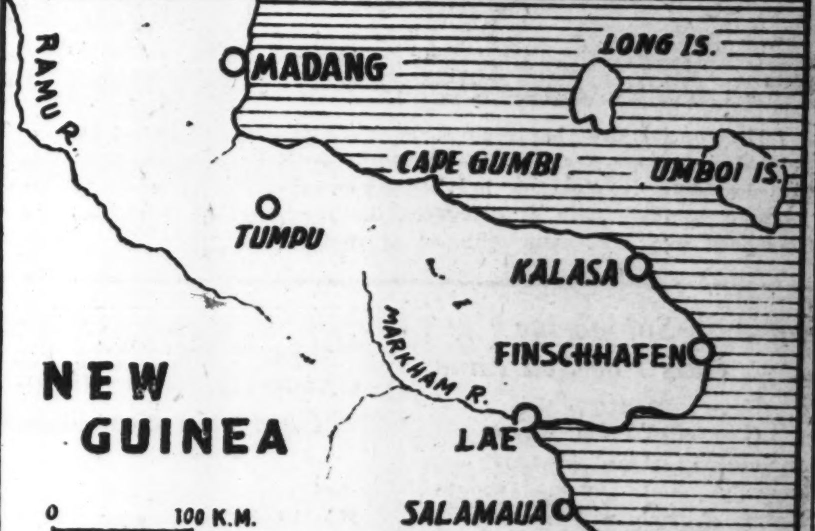
On January 24 the Buddhist Association headquarters sent notices to all Buddhist temples through its local branches for those selected for mobilization to take up suitable posts at important factories in various prefectures for about two years. These priests are to do their best in enhancing the moral and ethical training of the young workers while assisting in the war of production.

Classification of their names according to the training in technical science the young priests have had so far, and their special ability or aptitude for certain types of work, is now being prepared by the Buddhist Association. When this work is completed, labor service parties comprising from 5 to 20 Buddhist priests will be dispatched to munitions factories, as soon as they complete their training period.

Prior to the nation-wide mobilization plan of Buddhist priests, the Honganji denomination of the Shinshu Sect made an appeal to its 25,000 priests, urging their participation in labor service. To their surprise 2,000 earnest priests filed applications instead of 1,000 responses they had expected. Those selected for service out of this number are undergoing preparatory training from January 24. These men will soon see active service in various factories about the latter part of March.

Nippon Soldiers on Madang Front Die Heroically After Death Duel

Grapple With Numerically Superior Foe for 15 Hours Under Heavy Siege in Byobu Mountain and Meet Glorious End After Charge Into Enemy



Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 28.—The peerless loyalty and superhuman valor of the Imperial Japanese Forces were given another heart-gripping manifestation in the heroic end of a Japanese Company after a death duel lasting some 15 hours under heavy siege in Byobu Mountain, about 50 kilometers south of Madang, New Guinea, on January 21.

After those severely wounded had disposed of their arms and everything else, the whole Company, from the Captain down, made the final charge into the enemy like one ball of fire and met a glorious end without allowing anything to fall into enemy hands. The superhuman heroism of the stalwart Japanese fighters struck terror into the hearts of the adversaries.

On January 2, the enemy, bent on retaking Madang, landed a powerful force about one division strong on Cape Gumbi, 85 kilometers east of Madang. While exerting pressure on Madang from the east, the enemy advanced a powerful contingent to the mountainous area on the right bank of the Ramu river.

This was a prelude to furious attacks which the enemy have been making since January 12 or 13 in cooperation with the air arm.

Intercepting numerically superior adversaries in the Kanki Pass, Fubatsu Mountain, the Seii Pass and Byobu Mountain in the mountain range 50 kilometers south of Madang, the Japanese defenders had been putting up gallant fighting and frustrating the enemy attempts at a break-through.

With the enemy counter-offensive intensified since January 20, death duels have been going on day and night in the jungle-covered mountain range 1,200 or even 1,800 meters above the sea level.

Particularly Fierce Fight

Particularly fierce was the fight for Byobu Mountain on January 21. The Japanese Company defending the mountain encountered an enemy force about one battalion strong that had advanced to the northern end of the mountain. After exhausting their ammunition, the Japanese defenders resorted to hand-to-hand fight, determined to defend the position at the point of death. But

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG INCREASE MADE IN NATIONAL SAVINGS

House of Peers Told Prospect Bright to Reach ¥27-Billion Goal Set by Ministry

In the third quarter of the 1943-44 fiscal year, that is, between October and December last year, the increase in national savings amounted to ¥8,000,000,000, it transpired as a result of a preliminary survey of the data to hand, Takeshi Ujiie, director of the National Savings Bureau of the Finance Ministry, testified in the Deficit-Covering Bond Committee of the House of Peers on Saturday.

The approximate figures for the increase in national savings are to be published by the Finance Ministry in a day or two. Mr. Ujiie's statement in the Diet, made in reply to an interpellation put to him by Viscount Atsuhiko Umezono, Kenkyukai, clarified the fact that the increase had been such that already the aggregate total reached ¥21,700,000,000.

The substance of his reply follows:

"In the first half of the current fiscal year, from April to September, the approximate total of savings was published as ¥13,754,000,000 but inquiries made subsequent to that showed a further increase.

"It has also become clear that the savings in the third quarter of the current fiscal year reached ¥8,000,000,000. Already, therefore, savings amounting to ¥21,700,000,000 have been achieved.

"As regards the fourth quarter, even if the savings for that period were put at ¥5,500,000,000 as in the corresponding period of last year, it is expected that the ¥27,000,000,000 mark will easily be passed. Thus it has become certain, on the whole, that the increase in savings will be such as to enable the savings goal to be reached.

"The Government, however, will not rest content with having attained the goal set. Considering that farmers will enjoy increased incomes due to the raising of the price of rice and the funds released for industrial adjustments are to be

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INDIANS START RIOTS ON ANNIVERSARY DAY

Many Killed in Bombay Explosion; Anti-British Feeling Flares Up in New Delhi

Domei

CANTON, January 29.—A state bordering on chaos existed throughout India on January 27 on the occasion of the anniversary of the publication of the Lahore Declaration of Independence for India, reports sent out by the Central News Agency of Chungking indicate. Although the British authorities had taken strict precautional measures, that did not prevent the Indian masses from rioting and otherwise demonstrating their hostility to Britain. Processions of Indians demanding immediate independence for their country were of universal occurrence.

In a district of Bombay, a bomb was exploded. New Delhi and the neighboring districts were the scenes of the wildest demonstrations. Here and there the demonstrators had bitter frays with the police and in one of the fights, nine persons were arrested.

A number of police officers, who attempted to disperse a demonstrating crowd in a district of New Delhi, were at once surrounded by them and escaped with their lives. Eighty men were arrested as responsible for the disturbance.

A bomb affair occurred in a thoroughfare of Bombay, and several lives were lost and many injured.

As the police authorities became aware of the rising bitterness in the sentiment of the people throughout the country, they tightened the cordons in the places where they expected trouble. At the same time, they instituted a wide search for persons suspected of subversive activity, arrested eight men belonging to the Indian National Congress, and seized printing machines secretly owned by them, together with quantities of seditious literature.

These demonstrations of the determination on the part of the British authorities to suppress the anti-British element in the country had but the effect of a stimulus to the Indian masses in their fight for the cause of an independent India

ACHIEVEMENTS OF REICH HAILED BY SPOKESMAN

Iguchi Greets 11th Anniversary Of Birth of National Socialist Regime

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Unification of Race, Phenomenal Rise in World Most Noteworthy Accomplishments

In a statement issued to German correspondents stationed in Tokyo on the eve of the 11th anniversary today of the establishment of the National Socialist Regime in Germany, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, singled out two of the many achievements of the regime which he regards as most noteworthy, namely, first, the solid unification of the German race and second, the phenomenal rise of Germany's world position on the basis of that unity.

Giving one example of the strength of the unity of the German people under the strength of the impelling force of the National Socialist Party, the Spokesman pointed out how, at present, in the face of the indiscriminate bombing attacks of the American and British air squadrons, the Reich people do not waver in the least but calmly and composedly and with a more intensified morale are pushing their preparations for retaliation.

Predicting the doom that awaits the enemies when they begin a landing operation in Europe, which gamble on the enemies' part he believed likely, Spokesman Iguchi asserted: "Germany has won many brilliant victories during the course of the war, but I firmly believe that the coming German victory will be more brilliant than any she has achieved."

The Spokesman's statement in full follows:

Today, in the midst of a decisive conflict, the National Socialist Party commemorates the 11th anniversary of the establishment of its regime in Germany.

In the 11 years that have elapsed since the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, assumed the Chancellorship on January 30, 1933, and the National Socialist Party secured the political power, the party has made great achievements under the able and farsighted leadership of the Fuehrer—achievements that are rare in history and which are recognized and praised, though mutely, even by the enemy. Among the many achievements of the National Socialist regime, there are two which I regard as most noteworthy: first, the solid unification of the German race and, second, the phenomenal rise of Germany's world position on the basis of that unity.

Upholding the banner of totalitarianism and national socialism, the National Socialist Party pointed out clearly to the German people their common interests and their common enemies and proved convincingly and irrefutably that the source of all German miseries and hardships lay in the Versailles Treaty. Thus, the German people rallied around the National Socialist banner and thus began the rebuilding of Germany. All unemployment disappeared; strikes were totally eliminated. Agriculture which was on the verge of bankruptcy was saved and the laborers in urban centers were supplied with food cheaply and abundantly.

Germany had been disarmed by the Versailles Treaty but to guarantee the German people a status commensurate with their greatness, she alone could not be denied armaments. Seeing that Germany's proposals for disarmament were repeatedly turned down by the various nations, Fuehrer Hitler at last with strong decision declared the rearmament of his country.

The extent to which Germany rearmed herself within only a short space of time has been eloquently demonstrated by her in the present great war. Behind this and all other accomplishments lies the unity of the German people founded upon totalitarianism. Without such unity the rebirth of the new Reich was impossible. The forging of the German people as one man out of turmoil and division—this indeed was the foremost achievement of the National Socialist Party.

Today, in the face of the indis-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARGENTINE ATTITUDE DISAPPOINTS ENEMY

U.S. Angry Because Argentina Sticks to Autonomy and Freedom in Internal Affairs

Domei

LISBON, January 28.—Political circles in the United States seem to be greatly dissatisfied because the Argentine Government is strictly adhering to the principle of complete autonomy and independence in conducting their internal affairs in spite of the fact that it has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis countries.

Reports from New York indicate that all the newspapers are stressing the necessity of keeping a close watch on the future moves of the Argentine Government. The Washington Post for instance, in an editorial on January 28, urged the U.S. Government to bring pressure to bear on the Argentine Government until the latter had given concrete evidence that it had done more than just sever relations with the Axis countries and effected a definite change in its policy.

The journal tabulated following points:

1. The Argentine Government should stop all espionage activities within the country and collaborate with all countries of the American continent.

2. The Argentine Government should give up the idea of realizing a Latin American bloc.

Rear-Admiral Jonis Ingram, Commander of the United States South Atlantic Fleet, according to a report in the Time weekly magazine, arrived in Montevideo with one cruiser, two small warships, and a squadron of more than 10 heavy bombers. His visit is connected with the holding of a meeting of the Committee on the Defense of the American Continent. Upon arrival he declared, "The American fleet has arrived to undertake the defense of the allies of the anti-Axis countries."

Sweden Accepts Proposal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 28.—The Swedish Government has accepted the proposal of Argentina to look after its interests in Japan and Germany, it was announced by the Swedish Foreign Ministry today.

All Ties Severed

Special

LISBON, January 28.—A Buenos Aires dispatch received today revealed that the Argentine Government had issued a decree whereby all commercial relations were severed with Germany and Japan and the Axis-occupied countries. The dispatch further revealed that all telegraphic and telephonic communications between Argentina and Germany and Japan would be suspended from midnight.

Diet Sessions Keep Up Work On Vital Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

bers and members of the Naval Criminal Code Committee of the House of Representatives held after the committee had adjourned Saturday afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Sawamoto explained: "The state of peace and order in the areas of the Southern Regions under the jurisdiction of the Naval Administration is quite satisfactory, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese nationals there and the cooperation given by the native inhabitants.

"Even under enemy air raids, there is no sign of any unrest. Neither are they showing any influence of enemy propaganda.

"We are, however, exercising careful moral guidance so that the culturally backward native inhabitants would not grow restless on account of inconveniences suffered on the material side."

MALAIS EAGER TO ENLIST

Keen Enthusiasm Shown to Join Newly Created Volunteer Army

Domei

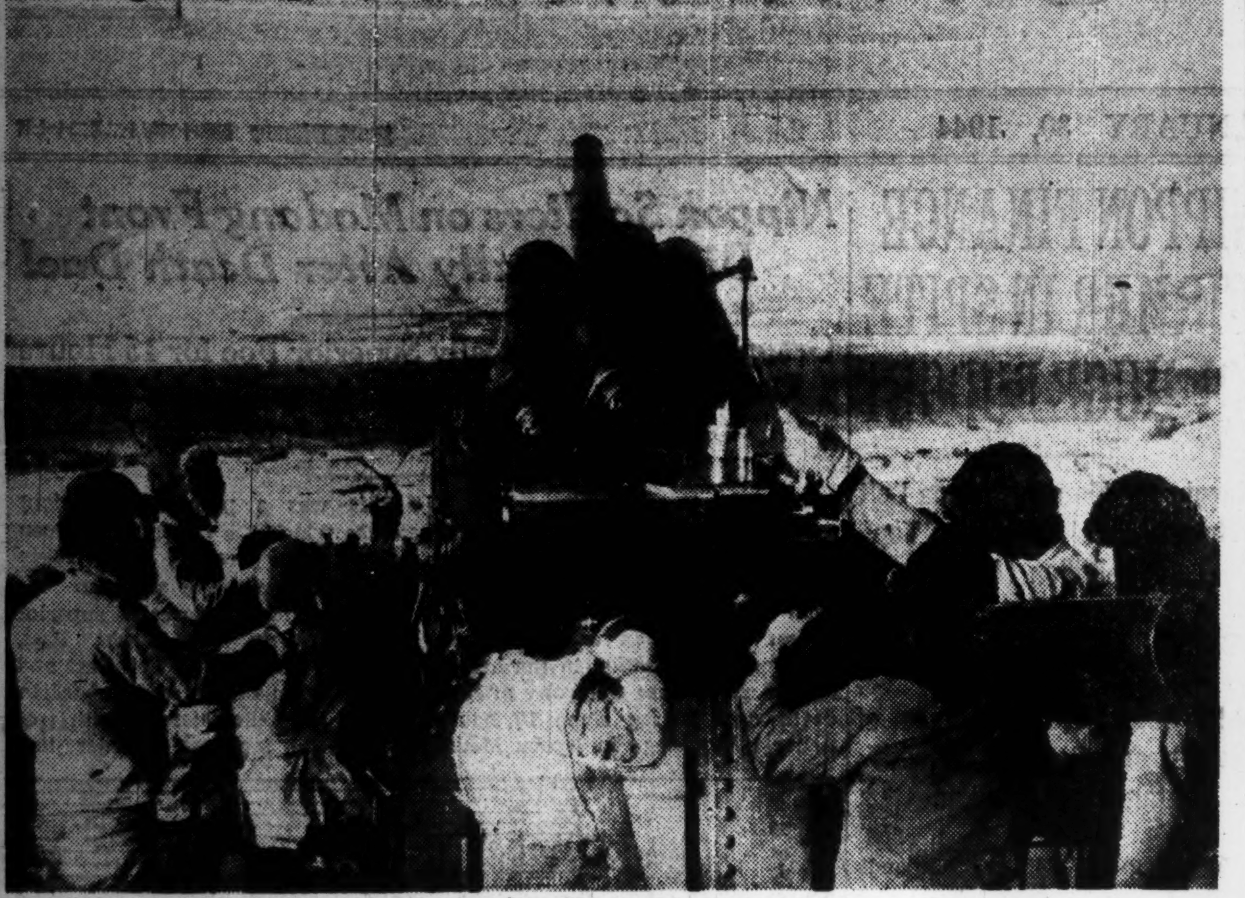
SHONAN, January 28.—Letters pouring into the editorial section of the Berita Malai reflect the keen enthusiasm of the Malai man-in-the-street to enlist in the Malai Volunteer Army.

Commenting on this, Editor-in-Chief Ishak Bin Muhammad pointed out that one of the most stirring appeals he received today came from a young newly-wed housewife Mrs. Che Fatimah Ibraham.

Hearing of the news concerning the establishment of the Volunteer Army, she immediately urged her youthful husband to resign from his post in a business office and enlist in the Army.

In her letter to the Editor, she said, "My husband could be of better use to the country as a volunteer soldier in the first line of defense. A much older man can very well be employed to perform his duties at the office."

Watchful Eyes in the North



Ever on the alert, hardy members of a Japanese anti-aircraft battery unit in the far north are seen in the above photograph braving icy winds in pursuit of their duty of defending the Empire's northern ramparts. One glimpse at the mighty barrel of the gun and the efficient way in which the men are carrying out their duty are enough to assure the nation that the defense of the northern boundaries is secure.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Japanese Submarine Cuts Foe Sea Lanes

(Continued From Page 1)

fog which enveloped the whole area. Suddenly the lookout shouted, "Enemy ship ahead!" Adroitly the submarine veered to starboard to avoid coming too near the tanker.

The submarine submerged and everything was made ready for the attack. Soon afterward the command to "Release torpedo" was given. The dark form of the torpedo slipped into the water heading straight for the target. Directly afterward a violent explosion shook our craft. "A hit, a hit!" we all shouted. "The tanker's propeller has stopped," said another voice in the dark.

The Commander, looking through the periscope, reported two high columns of water from the side of the enemy ship. The Commander then gave each of the crew a chance to look through the periscope.

The tanker began to send out the S.O.S., "We are torpedoed by an enemy submarine." The 25,000-ton vessel kept on sending out messages for about 30 minutes after the two torpedo hits but with the final message, "We now leave the vessel," the tanker ceased sending out calls. "The enemy tanker is still afloat, let us finish her with one final torpedo," said the Commander. The submarine made a rapid turn. Having remained underwater for so long that we were nearly suffocated and were glad of the opportunity of surfacing.

Enemy Tanker Sinks

Another torpedo hit on the stern of the tanker broke the enemy ship in two, one half remaining on the surface. We surfaced and attacked the part of the tanker still afloat. The heavy seas rocked the submarine like a cork. Presently the tanker caught fire illuminating the entire area until finally the Indian Ocean claimed yet another anti-Axis ship.

Everyone aboard the submarine was happy. The gunner carefully inspected the torpedo tubes ready for the next attack. That night beer and "sekihan" were served to celebrate the first success.

The submarine continued on her way to the enemy base. We lived on canned goods as no fresh vegetables were available. In the meantime any necessary repairs were done so that everything would be shipshape for the next engagement. The chief engineer and his assistants were all expert technicians and thoroughly acquainted with every bit of machinery aboard the craft. The old saying, "The training of a hundred years goes to prepare for one day's combat," was the motto of the entire crew. Fully aware of our fate should we be discovered by the enemy first, we kept to our action posts determined to carry out our duties or die in the attempt.

Thrown Out of Bunk

The weather became worse. Violent winds swept the sea. The craft rolled and pitched so much that I was thrown clean out of my bunk and slept on the floor wrapped up in my blanket. Throughout the storm the plucky lookouts kept watch, drenched to the skin in seawater. The raging billows surged round the bridge and deck of the submarine. It was a veritable inferno.

During long periods of underwater navigation the day's schedule is changed entirely, meals being served at odd hours. On one of these days damage to the main tank was discovered. It became evident that one bomb hit would be fatal for the submarine unless repairs could be carried out. After deliberation a mattress was made with cloth and blankets as a temporary measure to tide over the difficulty. Near the Arabian coast the submarine surfaced and, in this exposed condition, the damage was completely repaired. The exploration of the Arabian coast began.

On the following day the lookout reported two enemy merchantmen. The signal for everyone to take his action post was sounded. The interior of the submarine became a scene of rush and bustle. I climbed to the conning-tower and saw what had at first looked like two vessels, a whole formation.

Like a living thing, a torpedo cut the waves straight toward an enemy tanker. Just before the second torpedo was released a enemy submarine-chaser became visible in the periscope. The Commander issued various orders and the submarine crash-dived. With everything tightly sealed and the electric fan turned off, the undersea craft submerged to a depth of XX meters. The enemy submarine-chaser began unloading depth charges but after some time of fruitless endeavor steamed away.

Through the periscope we saw the submarine-chaser rescuing the members of the tanker. The vessel circled round the enemy tanker until she finally plunged beneath waves. When darkness covered the sea we again surfaced to find the Arabian coast shrouded in fog with the low green hills forming a background. A few sailing boats were also visible.

Suddenly the ringing of a bell awakened us. An enemy submarine-chaser had loomed out of the fog a little way off and to our chagrin discovered a merchantman within torpedo range. However due to the proximity of the submarine-chaser we were obliged to forego action for the moment.

With a high sense of duty and fully aware of their mission, the crew of the submarine were determined to destroy the enemy's sea lanes even in oceans far from their home land.

Celebes to Become Chocolate Production Center in East Asia

Domei

MACASSAR, January 29.—Southern Celebes will soon become one of the leading production centers of chocolate in the Southern Regions as a large-scale cocoa production plan is well under way. Already a number of cocoa plants at spacious plantations in southern Celebes are ready for harvesting. It is understood that Celebes-made chocolate will be marketed extensively in Greater East Asia in the near future.

Nippon Soldiers Meet Heroic Death in South

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy bullets came like squalls. The comrade force was rapidly whittled down.

The Captain made up his mind. After those severely wounded had disposed of their arms and everything else, the whole Company made the final dash into the enemy like one ball of five and met a glorious end without allowing anything to pass into enemy hands. The foe was struck with terror.

The news roused the comrade forces on the defense line south of Madang in a vow for revenge. The Unit defending Fubatsu Mountain (four kilometers east of Byobu Mountain) forestalled a large enemy force that was closing in on that position and completely annihilated about two enemy companies in a major counter-attack. Again, one Japanese non-commissioned officer and four men under him who were in their position in Kanki Mountain (three kilometers north of Byobu Mountain) broke through five kilometers of the enemy line and made a thrust into the foe position on Seii Mountain, where they stabbed eight enemy soldiers to death and captured three sets of wireless apparatus. They all returned safely. The revenge was successfully taken.

The enemy force that had advanced south of Madang consists of American and Australian troops. They had come from Port Moresby and came north into New Guinea across the Owen Stanley range. Since reaching the upper reach of the Ramu about six months ago, this enemy force has been repeating local attacks.

Funeral at Yokosuka

A joint naval funeral for the late Rear-Admiral Hachiro Nakao and others who met gallant death in action was observed on Saturday at the Yokosuka Naval Station. Present were Admiral Viscount Takayoshi Kato, Supreme War Councillor on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, the bereaved families and many other Navy officers and noted civilians.

STETTINIUS ADMITS F.D.R.'S TREACHERY

Violated Laws of His Own Country in Giving Help to Defeated British

Domei

LISBON, January 27.—President Roosevelt in his anxiety to aid Britain, at the time when the United States first launched upon lease-lend activities for the sake of the anti-Axis nations, violated not only international law but even the laws of the land, it was unwittingly exposed in a book recently published by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in which he outlined the American activities to aid the anti-Axis nations during the time he was head of the Lend-Lease Administration.

The passage of the book in question, as printed in the British journal Daily Telegraph, follows:

"It was some six months before the United States Neutrality Act went, even de facto, out of existence that Roosevelt undertook to aid Britain and joined in positively hostile actions against Germany.

"In May, 1940, when the British expeditionary force was driven out of the European continent and the fall of France became a certainty, Prime Minister Churchill appealed to Roosevelt urgently to send aid in the form of arms supply.

"At that time I was president of U. S. Steel. As the Neutrality Act still existed the Government could openly sell arms to Britain. Thus it was I who was called upon to make the deal.

"As soon as Roosevelt received the urgent appeal of the British Prime Minister, he called a conference in Washington with British and French representatives present and before 48 hours had passed he issued instructions to the War Department that arms should be supplied to Britain even if their armories should be emptied.

"The batch of supplies to be sent to Britain consisted of 500,000 rifles, 80,000 7.5 cm. guns, bullets, shells and explosives for making bombs and other materials.

"The formality adopted was that I should purchase them from the War Department and then to sell them to Britain in my capacity as a merchant. Thus ostensibly it was a purely business deal. There were few or no American citizen who was aware that Roosevelt was at the back of it. It was on June 11, 1940 that the deal was put through, just three months before Roosevelt decided to transfer 50 destroyers to Britain."

Big Increase Made In National Savings

(Continued From Page 1)

partially saved on a special monetary plan, we are striving to secure a greater increase in savings in accordance with the view that there should accrue a surplus considerably greater than ¥27,000,000,000. More than a dozen prefectures, including Nara and Chiba, report that in the third quarter the whole fiscal year's savings goal has been reached."

Polish Premier For U.S.

Special

LISBON, January 28.—Premier Stanislan Mikolajczyk of the exiled Polish regime in London will leave for Washington in the early part of February where he will discuss the latest developments in the Soviet-Polish border tiff with President Franklin Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, revealed a London dispatch.

Nippon Finance Firmer in Spite Of Huge Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

short time since it was undertaken, the construction work in the Southern Regions has progressed so far as to take care of ¥7,000,000,000 of our military expenditures.

Unmistakable Evidence

"All this is an unmistakable evidence that Japan, the very while that she has been fighting the titanic war, has increasingly solidified her financial foundation, while the development of Greater East Asia has reached a stage where it affords a substantial strength for the prosecution of the war. With great assurance and bright hope for the future we can give our approval to the budget bills before us.

"The fact that we propose to pass the budget without the slightest amendment does not mean that we are giving it blind approval. The current budget, an ordinary budget in name, is to all intents and purposes a military expenditure budget. With 1944 regarded as the year of decision, the current budget is a budget for fighting, a budget for victory This is clear from the fact that the budget estimates are, for the most part, to meet expenditures for measures of vital importance to the prosecution of the war. Such measures include the strengthening of our diplomacy, the solidifying of finance, productivity expansion, the maintenance of the low price policy, the bolstering of traffic capacity on land, at sea and in the air, foodstuffs production increase, the stabilization of the people's livelihood, the population policy, military relief, the promotion of science and learning and air defense.

"In other words—the relation between the current budget proper and the Extraordinary Military Expenditure budget is at once the relation between an ordinary and extraordinary military expenditure budgets. In giving our approval to the budget bills before us, therefore, we do so with the resolve to crush our enemy in this the year of decisive battle and to win complete victory.

Full Cooperation Vital

"It is vitally important, therefore, that the whole nation should give wholehearted cooperation for the full execution of the measures provided for in the budget bills. Only when the whole nation in tight unity does all its might in tax payments, in savings, in bond digestion and in productive activities can we achieve the maximum efficiency in the working of the budget and score a sweeping victory in the imminent decisive battle. I have not the slightest doubt that the entire people will dedicate themselves to the State when the country stands at the crossroads to rise or fall.

"Equally weighty is the responsibility of the Government for the satisfactory operation of the budget. In ordinary times, deficits could be made up for in the ensuing year. In a year of a decisive battle as the present, the manner of the operation of the budget has an immediate bearing on the national destiny.

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government officials, one and all, flinging down all conventionalism and with an extraordinary resolve, will devote themselves, soul and body, to the State at this momentous juncture.

"In these days of crisis, the officialdom is not an existence special to itself. The Government officials should worry with the people, work with the people, overcome all obstacles and serve the State in complete harmony with the people. Only then can the total national strength be brought into full play, a phenomenal productivity expansion in aircraft and foodstuffs achieved and the budget given robust life and effects far surpassing expectations derived.

"I conclude by expressing the earnest hope that the Cabinet Ministers, with great statesmanship, will guide their subordinates, inspect their administrative duties to the last detail, obviate friction among them and enable them to give full play to their respective abilities so that the measures based on the budget bills may be satisfactorily executed, our enemy crushed and a bright future ushered in for the Empire."

Achievements Of Reich Hailed By Spokesman

(Continued from Page 1)

criminate bombing attacks of the huge American and British air squadrons, the German people do not waver in the least. That with calmness and composure and with a more intensified fighting morale they are pushing their preparations for retaliation demonstrates the strength of the unity of the German people under the impelling force of the National Socialist Party.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention the manner of Germany's rise in her international position under National Socialism. But I must emphasize the fact that German expansion, unlike that of Britain in the past and unlike that of the United States at present, does not aim at world hegemony. The German problem has been only to secure the existence of the German people. Furthermore, Germany's existence cannot be reconciled with American and British plutocracy which seeks the enslavement of the rest of the world.

Thus, the American plutocrats who sought to monopolize the iron and steel industry of Germany were thwarted by the policy of the National Socialist Party. They were apprehensive that should Germany continue a normal development, no matter how just it may be, it would jeopardize their ill-gained world-wide possessions. And thus the warmongers of New York and London began to act and forced war upon Germany.

That Germany was compelled to accept the challenge to secure and preserve her own existence is identical with the position and circumstances of Japan in the Orient. Herein lies the source of the solid compact between Japan and Germany.

The eleven years of National Socialist effort will have attained its complete results when Anglo-American plutocracy has been completely crushed, for it is only too evident that Germany's existence is incompatible with the British Empire, built upon the suppression of the freedom of various peoples, and the United States, its self-appointed successor. Justice and freedom cannot exist side by side with the United States and Britain. And so they armed themselves to the teeth and challenged Germany to wipe her out.

I am sure that on this glorious day marking the rise of the National Socialist Party the German people are refreshing their memory of these facts and renewing their determination to crush America and Britain. A golden opportunity to deal out crushing blows to America and Britain is gradually approaching. The enemy are making great publicity that they are going to begin a landing operation in Europe and it is believed that they will attempt the gamble.

The American and British enemy have been forced into the position, militarily and politically, to terminate the war within a short time and this fact reveals the internal distress in their camp.

An enemy leader has recently declared that within the next few months a military operation on a scale hitherto unknown in world history will be unfolded. When the enemy makes such an attempt, then will the fearful German military might accumulated during the past year and more of hardships explode upon them.

Germany has won many brilliant victories during the course of the war, but I firmly believe that the coming German victory will be more brilliant than any she has yet achieved.

LAUREL MAKES CHANGES

Francisco Is Named Chief of Philippine Constabulary

Domei

MANILA, January 29.—President Jose P. Laurel has changed the designation of Director and Assistant-Director of the Philippine Constabulary to Chief and Assistant-Chief with the ranks of Major-General and Brigadier-General respectively.

Hereafter, Major-General Guillermo B. Francisco will be known as Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and Chief of the Constabulary, while Brigadier-Generals Arsenio Natividad and Alberto Ramos will be known as Assistant-Chiefs of the Constabulary.

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TOJO'S DIET SPEECH IMPRESSES ASIATICS

Closer Affinity With Japan Seen in Frank Statement to Crush Anglo-Americans

By PHROT PHUTTHINAN
Tokyo Correspondent for the Nikorn, Bangkok Chronicle and Suphab Satri, Bangkok, Thailand

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's administrative speech before the reconvened 84th session of the Imperial Diet will go a long way for the intensification of the support and cooperation the various peoples of East Asia are giving Japan in the prosecution of their common war against the United States and Britain to the final victory.

Delivering his lengthy speech, the Japanese Prime Minister minced no words in clarifying the war situation as it exists at the moment, the sure-victory position in which Japan and the rest of East Asia stands today as well as the dire predicament in which the enemies find themselves and their desperation as a consequence.

The speech was more in the nature of a frank, open-minded and sincere talk to friends than a rhetorical parliamentary address of high-sounding words. The many problems that had to be overcome before the Anglo-Americans could be brought to their knees were not passed over lightly. They were stressed. But at the same time the unfailing conviction and faith of the 100,000,000 people of Japan in final victory, superior as they are spiritually to the enemy, were made clear in no ambiguous terms when the Prime Minister declared: "It is because of this spiritual strength that is without parallel in the world that we can surely and ultimately win final victory in this war for justice."

But what, perhaps, in the Prime Minister's speech would be welcomed by the peoples of the Southern Regions, more than any other point, is his reference to the factors that are in Japan's favor for a protracted struggle and the fear with which the enemies view such a prospect. In this connection, Prime Minister Tojo said: "If Japan is given time, her strategic position would become even stronger, the war resources of the Southern Regions would even more be converted into fighting power, the unity of the peoples of Greater East Asia would become more strengthened than it is now, and the position of Japan would be beyond their power. Naturally, the United States and Britain have these facts in consideration and naturally they are what they most fear."

Asian Nations Impressed

These hopeful words are sure to imbue the various peoples of East Asia with added vigor and energy in the fulfilment their tasks for the achievement of final victory in the war. At a stroke they lay bare the emptiness of enemy propaganda and their impossibility for staging a return to East Asia and resuming their oppression and exploitation of the peoples of the area.

At the same time, these words go to serve as an eye-opener to the peoples of the region of the heavy responsibility and duty that rests on their shoulders. If they are to avoid a return to their previous status of being enslaved and trampled under, what path they have to follow has been made clear. If the freedom and liberty which they are now able to enjoy at long last and the prosperity which the future holds for them are to be made secure, it can be done only by united action of all East Asia.

Viewed in this light, there is no doubt that all East Asiatic peoples, in realization of the loss that would be theirs if the Anglo-American aggressors were not annihilated in this war, will increase their efforts, whatever their field of work may be, so that Greater East Asia may emerge victorious in the hostilities.

Another point in Prime Minister Tojo's address which will be particularly heartening to the various southern peoples is his assurance that Japan will take severe retaliatory steps in the not distant future for the wanton bombings by the American and British forces of late of non-military establishments in cities in various parts of East Asia, killing and injuring innocent people.

This assurance and the heartfelt sympathy for the victims of the blind Anglo-American raids expressed by the Prime Minister as well as his respects for the people who are bravely surmounting all these hardships will steel their hearts to make any sacrifice, especially as they now have the Japanese Prime Minister's assurance that these vandalistic acts by the unscrupulous foe shall not go unpunished.

No amount of these terroristic acts by the enemy in future will, therefore, prove of any benefit to him. Instead of weakening the morale of the people, as the enemy expects, these blind bombings will have the contrary effect and increase the spirit of the people.

Thus, Prime Miniser Tojo's address in the Diet will go a long way in bringing the peoples of East Asia closer to Japan and in strengthening their collaboration with Japan ever more. It would not be too much to say that the profound impression which the speech will have made on the peoples of the Southern Regions especially, I can dare say Thailand will be reflected in the intensified prosecution of the war against the Anglo-Americans by them in close cooperation with Japan in the future.

Miss Takagi Reveals Ambition In Translating Novel 'The Navy'

Hopes to Make Known to Young People of Southern Regions Spirit of Modern Japanese Youths; Encouraged by Author Iwata

By KAY OHARA

[Editor's Note: By arrangement with the Asahi Shimbun which originally carried "The Navy" in installments, the Nippon Times is currently running in serial form on Mondays this famous novel translated by Miss Takagi. The fourth installment will appear on this page in tomorrow morning's edition.]

Since early school days Kumiko Takagi had hoped that one day she could, by some means, make known to the youths of other countries the spirit of the modern Japanese youth. This hope has now materialized with her translation into English of the prize winning novel "The Navy" by Toyoo Iwata.

In 1937, while a student at Tsuda College, she was chosen as one of the Japanese delegates to attend the Pan-Pacific Students' Conference. There a definite idea was given to her by a student from Japan who, in the course of a discussion, expressed her regret at the complete lack of reference matter on modern Japan youth. Good! When she returned to Japan, Kumiko thought, she would set about the translation of some novel which had as its theme the spirit of modern Japan. First, however, she would have to complete her studies, for to undertake such a task would require a firm educational foundation.

Take Up Teaching

Graduation day came at last, and the search for a suitable novel began. Hunt as she might, however, the right material could not be found. Finally, she decided to bide her time, and in the meanwhile to take up some vocation which might help her in her undertaking. She decided on teaching as a pleasant as well as an instructive calling, and thus began for her a new life.

Always on the alert when new publications appeared on the bookstalls, she immediately purchased a copy of "The Navy" when it was first published on July 1, 1942. As she read on, interest changed to enthusiasm and then to inspiration. Here was the very novel for which she had been searching.

Delightedly she set about the translation after her daily teaching at the Atomi Girls' High School was over. But again difficulties beset her path, as various incidents followed closely one on top of another. Illness overtook her, and then circumstances at home required her assistance at housekeeping. Before she was able to settle down once more at the translation, it was already the beginning of 1943.

In spite of the disappointment at not being able to work continuously at her translating, yet the year 1942 had been for her a wonderful year. On July 1 she had made the discovery of "The Navy," and in late September she was introduced to its author, Toyoo Iwata.

At the meeting, Mr. Iwata had assured her that her undertaking was indeed a meritorious one, and that he was greatly touched that his book had been chosen. Mr. Iwata had furthermore told her that he too had been casting about for a suitable theme for just such a novel, but until the outbreak of the War of Greater Asia no inspiration had come to him. The spirit and ideals of Japan's fighting youth as brought to the fore with the outbreak of hostilities were such that "The Navy" had been a spontaneous expression of his profound admiration and appreciation.

Completed in August

The translation of "The Navy" was completed in August 1943. It is Miss Takagi's hope that soon she will be able to have it published in a complete form and distributed abroad, and that those who read it will derive not only pleasure but inspiration as well.

"If what I have done can contribute in any measure to the extending of comradeship to our neighbors in the South, I will consider my time as having been well spent," Miss Takagi said. "I intend to continue my lookout for other novels and to translate them as I have time."

Miss Kumiko Takagi

"I have been made very happy by words of encouragement from friends of college days who are now teaching in various schools in Tokyo," she continued. "One friend especially, a teacher at the International Students' Institute, is desirous that I continue with such translations.

"I have also had letters of encouragement from many quarters. Two I found exceptionally interesting. One was from a 19-year-old boy in Fukushima Prefecture who had been born and brought up in Ireland. The family had lived in Ireland since his grandfather's days and only recently returned to Japan.

"The lad wrote in his newly-acquired 'katakana' that he was struggling with Japanese calligraphy, which he was learning from a priest in the village, in order that he might soon qualify for entry into the Japanese Navy.

"The other was from a middle school student who expressed deep admiration for the motive which had prompted me to such an undertaking. He also aspired to become a member of the Navy as soon as his present classes were over.

"I hope," Miss Takagi concluded, "that our friends of the South also will like the story, although I am afraid that my translation does not do this splendid novel full justice."

Goodwill Party in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, January 27.—A goodwill mission headed by the chairman of the board of directors of the Mainichi Shimbun, Shingoro Takaishi, which arrived in the Philippines yesterday on an inspection tour, called on President Jose P. Laurel and extended their greetings.

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'44 SUMATRA BUDGET STRESSING DEFENSE

Industrial Self-Sufficiency Another Outstanding Feature Of Expenditures

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SUMATRA, January 29.—A sharp increase in expenditures for bolstering defense facilities as well as promoting industrial self-sufficiency in Sumatra is an outstanding feature of the 1944-45 budget of the Sumatra administration which was compiled by the Finance Department of the Sumatra Military Administration.

A remarkable increase is noted in expenditures for the construction of highways, ports, harbors and industrial plants as well as other installations for military use, encouragement of foodstuff production increase, fibrous industry, bolstering of self-sufficient economy and restoring and developing native industries.

A sizable amount of fund has also been set aside for the development of marine transportation, completing sanitary facilities as well as price administration.

Increase in expenditures and the creation of new items in the 1944-45 budget are believed indicative of the constructive trend of the Japanese administration in Sumatra.

In compiling revenue items, it is particularly noteworthy that efforts are directed toward lessening the burden of the native population by avoiding as much as possible, an increase in existing taxes and the creation of new taxes.

It is understood that a part of the excess expenditures over the revenue in 1944-45 budget will be defrayed through loans from the Southern Regions Development Bank as well as the transfer from extraordinary military appropriations of the Japanese Government. The revenue will also be secured by the levying of tax on business transaction and mining.

Another important new source of revenue comprises payments by the Japanese Government for petroleum supplied by Sumatra, while an increased consumption tax on tobacco, liquors as well as revenue from Government controlled industries are also listed as sources of increased revenue.

Brazil's Gas Shortage

Domei

LISBON, January 26.—The present gasoline shortage in Brazil will be of long duration, a representative of the Brazilian general staff in the National Traffic Council, told Brazilian newspapermen today, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro. The Brazilian said that he could make no optimistic predictions about any early arrival of tankers.

FILIPINOS TO GET BONUS

Municipal, Government Workers Are Affected by New Bill Passed

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—In a brief session following a six-hour discussion, the National Assembly at 6 p.m. today passed a total of 14 bills, the most important of which is that of providing bonuses to officers as well as employees of the Provincial and Municipal Governments and Government-owned or controlled corporations.

The Assembly also received a message from President Jose P. Laurel recommending the enactment of two urgent measures; namely, first, the creation of the Central Bank of the Philippines and second, authorizing the issuance of loans maturing within definite periods not later than five years.

U.S. Negroes and the War Of Greater East Asia

(Continued From Page 4)

by a Negro columnist, R. H. Markham:—

". . . . A report from Florida says, 'Negro soldiers are not satisfied at all about what they're fighting for. They'll never put me willingly on a boat to get killed fighting Japan. I never heard of a Japanese lynching a colored man. But I know what Florida white men will do. I'd prefer dying right here when my time comes.'

"Articles in many Negro papers show that Negroes from areas where lynching occurs, feel reluctant about fighting the Japanese who are believed to be capturing the men who lynch Negroes."

Du Bois in his book "Gift of Black Folk" published soon after the Great War says:

"His (Negro's) problem as a soldier was always peculiar: no matter for what America fought and no matter for what her enemies fought, the American Negro always fought for his own freedom and for the self-respect of his race."

Ever since the outbreak of the war between Japan and America, the strictest caution is being taken with the Negro by the American authorities. During the crucial battles, several hundreds of Negroes were thrown into prison. In September, 1942, in Chicago City alone, 80 Negroes were reported to have been arrestd. During a public trial one of them exclaimed: "The Negro is the Japanese army in the United States. The Japanese is racially related to the Negro. The advancement of the world depends on Japan's victory."

"It's great to be a Negro today" was the slogan of the Negro intellectuals during the past ten years. With this in mind, the Negro is watching closely the development of the War of Greater East Asia. They are not only resorting to every kind of strategy in order to point out the breaches in the 'four freedom,' which the Anglo-Americans have raised as their war aim, but are building up their own position, and advancing their own interests. It may be expected as a certainty that they will not fail to wage a vigorous campaign in the coming general election in an attempt to attain their aspirations.

PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN IN CHINA SUCCEEDS

Sole Aim of Society for 1944 Is to Concentrate on East Asia War

Domei

PEKING, January 28.—The leaders of the New People's Society are hurrying the formulation of plans for the new people's movement for 1944.

The new people's movement for 1943 was brought to a close on January 9. The results of the movement which began on August 25 last year and which was carried on throughout North China were highly satisfactory. To the movement was traced the notable increase in the collective power of the Chinese people in concentrating on the War of Greater East Asia.

The leaders of the New People's Society intend to conduct the 1944-45 New People's movement to make the year 1944 the year of victory in the war and to acquaint the people of their responsibilities toward Greater East Asia as set forth in the Declaration of Greater East Asia which may be termed the Charter of East Asiatic Races.

The 1944 New People's movement, like that of the previous year, will lay stress on the eradication of Communists, the increase of productive capacity, advancement of the people's welfare, purification of national thought, and reform of life.

In furthering the movement the New People's Society will take steps to strengthen the branches of the society and also the Young People's Corps, upon which the burden of carrying on the movement falls, and other various organizations which are supporting the movement so that they will constitute the basis of national organization.

The young people's campaign carried on by the Young People's Corps constitutes the center of the new people's movement. There is a plan afoot to organize the youth of agricultural villages into a organ to assist in the work of the corps. The project is likely to be realized within the year.

As the new people's movement makes headway, the question of capable leaders to take charge of the various activities of the society arises. A central training school for future leaders is at present being contemplated.

In short the attention of the new people's society this year will be directed toward organizing the 100,000,000 people of North China to exert all their energies to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

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P.I. LABOR ISSUE DISCUSSED

Minister Tirona Urges Further Economic Development at Meeting

Domei

MANILA, January 28.—Emiliano Tria Tirona, Minister of Health, Labor and Public Welfare, conferred with members of the Labor Advisory Board this morning on various labor problems. The conferees discussed ways and means of further promoting economic development by a more equitable geographical distribution of labor.

The meeting also stressed the vital role which is being played by labor in the current self-sufficiency drive through redoubled efforts of farmers to plant all season crops. The labor situation in this city was also discussed with city authorities reporting on the excellent condition of employment.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1944

Germany's Anniversary Day

Congratulations are in order today to Chancellor Hitler and the German nation on the eleventh anniversary of the assumption of power by this incomparable leader over his indomitable people. The world need not wait for posterity to pass judgment on the significance of this event, for whatever further developments the future may yet bring to pass, it is already clear enough what a monumental position Adolf Hitler occupies in the history of the world.

Eleven years ago found Germany in the depths of despair. Crushed by the catastrophe of the last World War, shackled by the diabolic vengefulness of the Versailles proscription, torn by internal dissension, Germany seemed to be a nation without prospects and without hope. But then came Adolf Hitler to power, and there was wrought the miraculous emergence of the Third Reich. A resurrected Germany burst forth triumphant, a Germany more powerful, more exultant in the consciousness of her great destiny than ever before. The accomplishments of such a leader will go down in history as one of the most wondrous examples of human power in all the ages.

But even more significant than the role of Fuehrer Hitler in the construction of the New Germany has been his role in the reconstruction of the world. For the Germany of Hitler is not only a miracle of self-redemption but is also an instrument of an ordained mission to regenerate the world. Germany's shattering of the bonds of Versailles brought an end to a whole system of organized international injustice. Germany's internal regeneration through Hitler's new technique and new spirit undermined completely the whole antiquated system of capitalistic and individualistic society with its obsolete philosophy. Germany's endeavors in constructing a new order in Europe have introduced an irresistable revolutionary force which will bring an intelligent peace and prosperity to that heretofore chaotic continent. Thus Hitler has inaugurated a momentous new epoch in the history of the world.

The task of Chancellor Hitler and of Germany is not yet complete. Germany today faces a period of critical stress, for it is but natural that all the evil forces of reaction should be arrayed against her world-changing innovations. But the mission which she has begun cannot fail, for the forces which she has set in motion are absolute requisites for the creation of a new and better world which mankind must attain. Who would have thought eleven years ago that Germany would accomplish what she already has accomplished? How could have Germany done these things if her ultimate mission had not been pre-ordained?

On this day when Germany is passing the eleventh milestone on her road of destiny, Japan congratulates the great German leader and his consecrated people. Engaged in a similar mission for the regeneration of mankind in her part of the world, Japan hails the Fuehrer as a firm ally and an intimate collaborator. On this day of commemoration of the rise of Chancellor Hitler to power, the solid unity of Japan and Germany serves to attest anew the irrepressible force which will inexorably doom the frenzied desperation of their reactionary enemies and ensure the progressive march of world civilization to a new and better era.

Independence and Amity

Mutual respect of sovereignty and independence among the nations of the world and complete international amity have been an ideal ever since a society of nations gradually evolved on this earth. But such an ideal has never yet emerged as a reality. Why? Because not all of mankind has yet rid itself completely of the vestiges of its brute days and throughout history has been propelled by the idea of the strong subjugating the weak.

The stage in the development of man now been reached, however, in which there was bound to arise some definite idea as to the urgent necessity for the beginning of a just, perfect order of things in which the nations of the world would respect one another's rights and enable all of mankind to live in peace and plenty. And that idea has arisen and has now been put in concrete form in East Asia to compose the nucleus of a new order which eventually will spread to the other parts of the now strife-torn world.

Specifically, the ideal of every nation and people respecting one another's sovereignty and independence took shape in the Joint Declaration unanimously adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held last November in Tokyo. In regard to this idea, Article 2 of the Joint Declaration states: "The countries of Greater East Asia will ensure the fraternity of nations in their region by respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practicing mutual assistance and amity".

This principle, together with Article 1 of the Joint Declaration which shows clearly the character of Greater East Asia, clarifies the fundamental spirit of the construction of the region. In sharp contrast to this international ideal taking concrete shape in East Asia, the Anglo-American nations are still motivated by the animalistic, cannibalistic instinct of the strong devouring the weak, as witness their present desperate struggle to regain what they lost immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It was to liberate the nations and peoples of East Asia, who had been enslaved by the Anglo-Americans, that Japan took up arms, and it is to keep them free and to emancipate her other brethren who have not yet been freed that Japan today is staking her very existence in this stupendous conflict. And it is to be noted that since the start of the war, the construction of Greater East Asia has been progressing both swiftly and smoothly, that the construction is based on the idea of equality and reciprocity, and that this idea in turn is based on Japan's ideal—the universal brotherhood of mankind.

Much progress was made during the past year in this work of construction. Japan returned all her concessions in China, abolished her extraterritorial rights there and concluded an epoch-marking treaty of alliance with that nation, in that manner restoring to her continental neighbor her full sovereign rights. During the same year Japan assisted both Burma and the Philippines attain full independence and presented to the Indonesians the right to increased participation in their own government.

These acts, together with the other treaties which Japan has signed with the members of the Greater East Asia family of nations, point out perfectly that respect for sovereignty and independence is not a mere phrase but an idea actually carried out in East Asia. To clear thinkers it must be obvious that a start has been made in the establishment of an ideal order in the world.

A Boat Excursion

On a fine evening I took a boat and went up the stream of the Gosaigo. The sun had just set, but its light still lingered on the stream, and the hills were musical with the song of the cicadas. The boat was rowed up-stream in the deepening dusk; the tide was at flood and swollen the river, submerging part of a sandy bank in the stream which was overgrown with green reeds. Off the bow of the boat the hills cast their green reflections on to the smooth face of the river; now and then a grey mullet leaped out of the water, making an eddy of white ripples.

Night fell, and darkness enveloped the banks on either side of the gleaming white water. Suzumushi (homeogryllus japonica) and crickets called to each other across the stream, the weird screech of owls sounded in the depths of the black hills, and the cry of night herons was borne on the still air.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

January 30, 1943

The Chungking regime is now deeply concerned over all possible plans to have the Anglo-American war leaders fully consider the regime in the formulation of war strategy. Chungking to all appearances has grown restless over having been ignored by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in the Casablanca conference.

* * *

A collision has taken place between British and American troops at Gibraltar. Since the landing of United States troops at Gibraltar, clashes between British and American soldiers have constantly occurred, and commanding officers are at a loss to find means of stopping these conflicts.

* * *

The Government of Ecuador announced today the severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government and also ordered the French Minister to leave the country immediately.

* * *

The average index number of the livelihood of the American people has shown a 90 per cent increase since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced by the United States Labor Department. This figure includes food, clothing, furniture, rent, electricity and other public utility expenses. Compared with the average that existed at the outset of the European War in September 1939, the present figure shows a 21.1 per cent increase.

U. S. Negroes and the War

Constant Breach of Four Freedoms by United States Government Authorities Disclosed

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

(Editor's note: This is the third and final article on the Negro problem in the United States.)

The Negro's views regarding America and the world, particularly his views relating to Asia and Japan up to the outbreak of the Japanese-American War have been briefly sketched. Now we shall study the views and tendency of the Negro as regards the Asiatic problem of quoting a few extracts from the writings of Negro intellectuals. The relation between the black and white races of America, the power of the present day Negro and the policy of the leaders as regards the present situation should also be considered.

One aspect of the black and white race problem since the Great War is that it is becoming increasingly political. The 5,000,000 or so Negroes living in the northern United States have voting rights which in not a few cases have had decisive voice in the general as well as local elections. At the end of 1942 a bill in the American Congress proposed by the Negro that men of the armed forces be allowed to vote without paying the poll-tax was passed, one indication of the growing political power of the Negro. The second aspect is the opposition of the black and white in the labor world. This relation played a prominent role in the Detroit racial strife. The third aspect is the expanding number of the Negro intellectual class as a result of educational progress. The fourth aspect is the rapid advance in the world of thought of the Negro leaders. They are actively debating the racial problem in order to gain a double victory, a victory at the place of expedition abroad and an internal victory at home. This is their strategy. Parallel to working for their self-advancement, they also call for the racial equality between all races. However, the general attitude of the white man has not shown any sudden change in face of Negro demands, particularly in the South where lynching still takes place.

Habituated to Slave System

Why is it that the Anglo-Saxon, self-styled protector of modern civilization, or the America, who tries to play the role of the representative white man, permit in our day such brutal and inhuman acts as lynching? What is worse, not only has the American Congress failed to enact any law to prevent such bestiality, but government authorities have not been able to adopt any effective countermeasure. The reason for such indifference may be traced to the American being habituated to the slave system at the sacrifice of 100,000,000 Africans who through 400 years were hunted either for slaves or as a commodity of trade. The slave system, however, was not entirely an American monopoly, the effect of such a system having spread among the Spaniards, French and Dutch in the Americas. Although they lived in the very midst of it, the white Latins belong to a different category. Quoting "Darkwater:"

". . . . The West Indian servant climbed out of slavery into citizenship, for few West Indian master—fewer Spanish or Dutch—were callous enough to sell their own children into slavery. Not so with English and Americans. With harshness and indecency seldom paralleled in the civilized world white masters on the mainland sold their mulatto children, half-brothers and half sisters, and their own wives in all but name, into life-slavery by the hundreds and thousands. They originated a special branch of slave-trading for this trade and the white aristocrats of Virginia and the Carolinas made more money by this business during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries than in any other way."

Walter White, General Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at present possessing 600 branches throughout the United States, in laying bare America's hypocritical war aims, said:

"What we desperately need today is forthright action by President Roosevelt in collaboration with the leaders of the darker races—Chiang Kai-shek, Gandhi, Nehru, and Azad of India, Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. They should draft a Pacific Charter to implement the Atlantic Charter. Nothing less will convince the brown, yellow, and black peoples of the world that the four freedom really apply to them. Nothing less will give them a real cause of fight for and die for."

Since its foundation, the Advancement Association did not belittle the black man's interest in international affairs. In the first issue of the Crisis published in 1910 it declared: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization composed of men and women of all races and classes who believe that the present widespread increase of prejudice against colored races, and particularly the denial of rights and opportunities to ten million Americans of Negro decent is not only unjust and a menace to our free institution, but also it is a direct hindrance to World Peace and the realization of Human Brotherhood."

Talked With Many

William A. H. Birnie in the January, 1943 issue of the Black Brain Trust quotes an interview:—

"I talked with dozens of Negroes, soldiers and civilians. Many of them confessed that they had smiled ironically as they listened to broadcasts that the Japanese, after the fall of Manila, had ordered all white men off the street at 9 p.m. 'Sure was turnin the table neat' one Southern Negro grinned. Many grumbled at Great Britain's treatment of India and said, 'England got just what she deserved from the natives in Burma and Malaya'."

The famous Negro writer and journalist George G. Schuyler says:—

"Knowing much of their history and their economic development, I never shared the American illusion that they (Japanese) would be a military set-up. That illusion was based on race prejudice and the very bad habit of underestimating the fellow you do not like. The constant sneering and ridiculing of the Japanese for several decades when they were desperately struggling to avoid the fate of China, Malaya, Borneo, Java, Indo-China and other teeming lands in the vicinity, developed the psychology in the white man which led directly to the defeats in Luzon, Pearl Harbor, Hongkong, Singapore and Bandoeng."

The American Negro is interested in the Indian problem. Horace R. Cayton, Chicago Secretary of the Union of Negro Cities and Towns, in an article issued in May, 1942, compared the Indian question with that of the American Negro. His article appeared in the Pittsburgh Courier of March 28, 1942:

". . . . Negro throughout the country have taken particular interest in the contest between the Churchill government and the Nehru-Gandhi party. The partial and probable complete victory of the Indians for dominion status has awakened the aspiration of non-white colonial and semi-colonial people throughout the world, not excluding the American Negro. It has further opened the way for making this war a democratic people's war and to an extent stopped what was obviously the development of a 'race war.' Don't get the idea, however, that I believe for a moment that the British Imperialists and Tories are doing this willingly, and won't try every trick in their bag to prevent Indian liberation.

"In asking for dominion status, India is simply requesting that she be recognized as a nation-state and that the yoke of her colonial position be removed.

Totally Different Position

"The Negro in the United States is in a totally different position. He is a racial minority in a population predominantly white, and therefore his race occupies a subordinate place in the social structure. There is close physical proximity but great social distance. Further, the Negro in America is theoretically living in a democracy and there is supposed to be no difference between his rights, privileges, and prerogatives and those of the majority white group. Under these conditions, it is difficult for the Negro to formulate a set of demands upon which he will base his willingness to give all-out aid to the war effort.

"There is little doubt Negroes are aware of the fact that the war, and the peace to come afterwards hold the possibility of a fundamental change in their status in America. Negro morale, as I have so often stated, is low from New York to California. The reason for this I have recently tried to analyze in objective terms and have arrived at the following formulations. The Negro is led to believe that he, as an American citizen, can participate freely in society; the society, however, has not allowed such participation, and our culture calls for the subordination of the Negro; because of more education and a greater sophistication, the Negro now sees the contradictions of the situations and has become resentful, frustrated or bitter, according to his individual reaction to his anomalous position, and that at the present, the war has brought into sharper focus the entire question because of the employment of democratic slogans which the Negro knows are not intended to include him. He, therefore, like the Indians, wants to bargain with the dominant white group for concessions before giving his wholehearted support to the war."

R. H. Markham reports in The Christian Science Monitor of May 15, 1942:

"A 'Conference on the Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy' has just been held at Lincoln University in Southeastern Pennsylvania. It was sponsored by 15 persons of distinction and 38 organizations.

"The work of the conference was divided into two parts: One was a calm, practical study of the glaring defects of American democracy as far as the Negro is concerned, along with suggestions for remedying them; the other was stirring up the Negroes to fight against wrong. . . .

"In at least one of its mass meetings it aroused bitter enmity against the United States and the United Nations. It kindled or inflamed ardent hopes among American Negroes that a crucial clash is under way, which will benefit Negroes.

"Such an impression was gained from the speech of Krishnalal Shridharani, who was introduced as 'representing Pandit Nehru.' The Indian writer disavowed speaking for Nehru, but he was accepted by the audience as speaking for one large section of Indian people which is very hostile to one of America's more vital allies, and he aroused vigorous applause in criticizing America's drafting of its colored citizens, in inciting hatred for one of the chief of the United Nations, in playing up the defeats of the United Nations in emphasizing the weakness of America and its allies, and in disdainfully rejecting any declaration of America and England regarding the Pacific.

"He made this speech during the most crucial day of the United Nations' momentous sea battle with Japan and aroused the applause of his audience by extolling Japan's act in humiliating the western world, that is America and its allies.

"If applause is indicative, no small part of the audience admired Japan for this achievement and rejoiced when the speaker declared that India's first care is to resist not Japan, but Britain.

"This speech was followed by the vehement address of an eloquent American who presumed to act as the spokesman for Negroes. The first thing he did was to declare that the speaker for India was mistaken in his belief that while Indians had a negative attitude toward the war, American Negroes were underlining their patriotism.

"'American Negroes are not sold on this war!'" shouted the orator, which assertion many of his hearers by their vigorous applause seemed to confirm."

Making Mistake

In conclusion let us digest some of the poignant facts appearing in the article "We Remember 1919," appearing in the February 7, 1942 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier by Joseph D. Bibb:—

"A lot of us are crying out that the colored people are making a mistake in going out whole-heartedly to fight in this war. They scream out that after the war is over we will be booted, cuffed and brutalized as we were 23 years ago. It is well that we manifest such intelligence for heretofore we have been prone to forgive and forget.

"While we are remembering Pearl Harbor, we are not forgetting the race riots that ran rampant over this nation after the armistice was signed. We remember the racial clashes in Washington and Chicago. We can't forget how our soldiers were lynched, maimed and mutilated in the South. How can we forget how the attempt was made to cower and crush us by the clarion cry of white people shrieking into our ears: 'This is a white man's country?' It is well that we remember, for it is a sign that we are slowly advancing through the immutable progress of racial evolution. We remember Pearl Harbor, and we are not forgetting the edict that this is a white man's country.

"It appears to this writer that the colored American is not surging forth to the Stars and Stripes with his eyes closed. Never before has there been such a concert of activity among us to present our cause to the American Forum. Never before has the white press all over the nation rallied to the justice of our pleas. Never before has a President of this country gone on record as being opposed to discriminatory practice against us.

"Nobody is questioning our loyalty nor our patriotism, even though Japan has been enrolled as a member of the confederation of oppressed dark people. We have not the slightest doubt that the white nations of the world are all battling with the thought in mind that the white domination and white supremacy must be maintained. We know that, and we do not harbor any opinion that we can change this attitude.

"We have not the slightest illusion about Great Britain. We are compelled to face frozen facts in America. We have no alternatives, nevertheless, but to remember Pearl Harbor, but we don't have to forget the riots of nineteen hundred and nineteen, nor shall we wink at the attitude of the army, the navy and the American Red Cross. Our focus is fixed on the backward South, and we are fully cognizant that most Northerners have adopted the policy of the late President William Howard Taft, who stated in 1912, much to our consternation and chagrin: 'I will appoint no Negroes to office in the South that will offend the South.'

"We know that the views expressed by President Harding some years ago in Birmingham, Alabama, that there are 'certain fundamental and inescapable racial differences between the races' are still the views of the controlling majorities. Nevertheless, this is the age of debunking. All of this balderdash is being debunked. That is why we remember Pearl Harbor. This is why we are not forgetting nineteen nineteen.

"We must and we will fight on for the Stars and Stripes, but we are no longer blindfolded. It is our duty to submit the injustices and hypocrisies of this nation to the conscience of the Republic. Now is the time for sedition. Now is the time for us to lay our case and our cause before the people without recrimination.

"We will remember Pearl Harbor and we will aid in avenging it, but we are not forgetting ourselves.'

The Christian Science Monitor of April 21, 1942, published an article

(Continued on Page 3)

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Ideals

Chiang Opposes Chinese Leader's Doctrine of an Asia for the Asiatics

By TSUNEO YONEYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Today the War of Greater East Asia is being fought in order to construct an Asia for the Asiatics. If we should consider this war from the standpoint of Sino-Japanese relations, we are able to understand that it has clearly gone through two stages. In other words, the first was merely an ordinary relationship between China and Japan, but in the second, it has had a background of military conflict, the present war. It is essential, I think, that we, both of China and Japan, distinctly discriminate one from the other. As much has already been said and written about the China Affair I will not touch upon it, but, instead, will deal mostly with relations relative to the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

At present there is no further room for argument as to the fact that the War is being fought in order to construct a new Asia. For instance, Thailand has risen in arms, Burma has gained her independence, and so has the Philippines. And the Indian people are also on the road to independence. Particularly, when we think that heroic revolutionists like Ba Maw of Burma, Aguinaldo and Laurel of the Philippines, or Subhas Bose of India are resolutely fighting for the sake of the peoples of Greater East Asia we can vividly grasp the character of the conflict. In short, it is a war to eliminate the Anglo-Americans, who had invaded East Asia and acted as if they owned it, as well as to erase any future ambitions of theirs for all time to come.

Great Revolutionist Recalled

At this juncture we cannot but remember, together with the present revolutionary heroes, Aguinaldo, Ba Maw, and Bose, the great Chinese revolutionist Dr. Sun Yat-sen who died crying for an Asia for the Asiatics. Moreover, speaking of Dr. Sun's revolution we must picture Japan, which was the hotbed of it all, and also the Japanese who nurtured and brought about its success. If they had not given their full support and cooperation to the Chinese revolution it is very likely that it would not have been accomplished.

Pertaining to this I can lay before you many facts. The old Chinese revolutionists who are still living should remember that Dr. Sun from the beginning of the 4th and up to the 12th and 13th Revolutionary year did not utter one word against Japan although anti-Japanese sentiments were at their highest pitch. What does all this signify? Surely, Chiang Kai-shek should know. There are no reasons why he should not.

Dr. Sun's national doctrine is based on the doctrine of a Greater East Asia. The revival of China which Dr. Sun stresses is one whose ultimate object is an Asia for the Asiatics, and it is by no means based on the principle of discrimination against other Asiatics, much less to become allied to a non-Asian.

When I once met Dr. Sun he insisted that Japan must expand southward. He claimed that that was the best step for Japan and also stated that he had given Prince Katsura the same advice. When I recollect Dr. Sun's words now his insight of the situation at the time seems miraculous. Dr. Sun's ideas are distinctive in that they are not merely idle dreams but far-fetched in significance. In his mind is above all the idea of action so he does not thoughtlessly proclaim the ideals of mankind nor plead uselessly for the peace of the world. Even when he indulges at times in idle dreams there is something about what he says that is down to earth. On this point Dr. Sun's ideas are, after all, Chinese. While building castles in the air the fact that he does not stray from reality lends charm. The reason he could not put his theory into effect before his birth as the great leader of China was because he did not have the opportunity and the power. However, at present, Dr. Sun's Greater East Asia doctrine which has been the root of his idea has finally been realized and is steadily growing.

When the Nanking Government had entered the war, and Japan announced that she would retrocede her concessions and relinquish her extraterritoriality rights, President Wang Ching-wei in a powerful dynamic speech broadcast the above to his people. President Wang Ching-wei's excitement and exultation at this time arose, no doubt, from the overwhelming happiness of knowing that he was on his way to accomplish the will of the great leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Wang Ching-wei in this way is carrying on the cherished desires of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and is helping in the advancement of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan.

It is needless to say that China was constructed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Therefore, it is only natural that he is respected and worshipped as the father of that country. If the individual who is supposed to carry on after Dr. Sun does not follow his desire and acts contrary to his wishes, that person is a traitor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He is also a traitor to China.

Chiang Tool of Anti-Axis

Dr. Sun's revival of China was based on his principle of restoring Asia simultaneously with China. Asia has now awakened and the Asiatics are rapidly marching toward that goal. In spite of all this Chiang Kai-shek instead of joining in this worthy cause is, on the contrary, acting as the vanguard of Britain and America who had heretofore invaded East Asia and are surely planning to do so again in the future. Chiang has the bayonets pointed toward his compatriots. There is no necessity of repeating here that Dr. Sun spent his life's efforts in order to wipe out Britain's influence from China. Today when Anglo-American influence has finally been eradicated from East Asia with the aid of Japan and with the cooperation of China, Chiang Kai-shek has redoubled his efforts to induct Anglo-American power into China.

All along Dr. Sun strongly and continually pleaded for Asia's freedom and for a revolution in Asia. As though in answer Burma has now won her independence, the Philippines has been liberated, while India is about to make her bid for freedom. The march toward the independence of Greater East Asia has begun. But Chiang Kai-shek, binding himself to the British and Americans, is standing up in arms against the War of Greater East Asia. His actions at the moment are treacherous not only to their great leader, Dr. Sun, but to China as well as to East Asia.

I have already said that Dr. Sun was instrumental in bringing about the revolution. However, at the same time I can say that the Chinese revolution was fostered in Japan and that its success was greatly due to the aid of Japan and her people. If China did not have that aid, perhaps the revolution would not have succeeded. Again, it might have been frustrated in its midst. Either way, I imagine an extremely different type of China from the present would have been established.

Japanese help to the Chinese revolution can be best considered by segregating it into three periods. The first period takes in the aid given durnig the infant stage of the revolution; the second period, when the movement was on the brink of disaster and the third period was at the time of the success of the revolt.

I think it is needless to discuss here the assistance given by the Japanese to the revolution during its infancy. Virtually all the prominent leaders of the revolutionist party during their youth received the affections of the great Japanese patriots. Many of them, reading the history of the Meiji Restoration and inspired and stimulated by our people, turned to the hardships before them with renewed spirit. And again many on the verge of disaster were saved by Japanese hands, while others who came to Japan were able to obtain their greatest opportunity. Above all, there were a number of Japanese who threw body and soul into the Chinese revolution. Many of them went down fighting side by side with their Chinese compatriots,

(To be Concluded)